R H Womble

BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. SATURDAY. FEB. 20. 1864. NO. 87.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Daily Progress.

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00	Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" 2 " 4 00	" 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office, equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19. On the 24th ult. Ould proposed to Hitchcock that prisoners on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, with power to receive and distribute contributions of food, clothing and medicines, and liberty to make reports through agents of exchange matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Two flag of truce boats have since arrived, but no answer returned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 18.—Meade left Washington on the 11th to resume command of the army of the Potomac.—rant has written a letter peremptorily declining to be a candidate for the Presidency.

Butler's brother, who was with him at New Orleans, is dead.

George Thompson, the British Abolitionist, has arrived in Boston.

Hon. Wm. Atherton, Attorney General of England, who prosecuted in the Alexandra case, is dead.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—One hundred and seventeen shells were fired at the city to-day.

A Yankee blockading ship is reported to have sunk during the blow of yesterday.

Re-enlistments for the war progressing in this department.

* * *

After several weeks of the mildest weather known to the oldest inhabitants, for the season, it has turned bitter cold, and without active charity the poor must suffer for food and fuel. The times are sadly disjointed and many who have heretofore been dispensers of charity are now almost beggared, but there are others who have suddenly grown rich and now control their tens of thousands, and it is to such that we make an appeal in behalf of the suffering poor. The families of soldiers especially should be looked after and cared for. These cold bitter nights, the husband and father keeps his lonely watch along the enter-picket lines, and their sufferings are intense and their sacrifices great, but the knowledge of the fact that their loved ones at home are cared for and their wants supplied will render their duties light and make their hearts joyous and happy. Let those who have an abundance remember the poor in this distressing weather.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb 26.

PPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
ACON—Hog round	$3 50
EF	$1 25
ESWAX	$3
EANS	$25
UTTER	$4 50
ANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
ORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
HICKENS	$3 00
OFFEE	$12@16
UCKS	$3
GGS	$1 75
LOUR	$160
ODDER—per hundred	$9@12
EATHERS	$5
LAXSEED	$8
EESE	$3
IDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
AY—Per hundred	$7
ARD	$3 00
OLASSES	$15@20
EAL	$18
AILS—Scarce	$2 50
ATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
ORK	$275 per hundred.
OTATOES—Sweet	$10
" Irish	$12
EAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$18
" White Table	$22
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$6 00
" Coffee	$[illegible]10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

Office of Chief Quartermaster,
RALEIGH, February, 17th, 1864

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office until the 25th inst., for the manufacture of Oil from the Tithe Pea Nuts.

Proposals must state the price per gallon for the Oil produced; as the Government will require the total produce of Oil as well as oil cake.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Feb 19-3t

Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and Petersburg Register copy 3 times and send bill to Maj. Peirce.

50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

May 8-tf

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGNE & CO.,
Graham, N. C.

Jan 25-1m

STOLEN.

FROM MY STABLES, A BLACK MARE, WITH a star in her forehead, right shoulder sore at the lower point—when stolen had on old shoes in front badly worn, one white hind foot, good size, left eye blind and can't see very good out of the other. I will give $25 reward, to any person for information so I can get her.

"CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?"

"Dorothy," said Ichabod, pale and trembling, to his wife, "Dorothy, I have a secret; and if I thought you would keep it inviolable, I would not hesitate to reveal it to you; but oh, Dorothy, woman"—

"Why, Ichabod, it must certainly be a secret of great importance, for you are in a woful agitation.—You know, husband, you can place implicit confidence in your wife. Have I ever given you any occasion to doubt my fidelity?"

"Never, never, Dorothy; but the secret I have to communicate is one that requires more than ordinary faithfulness and prudence to prevent you from divulging it. Oh! dear! I shudder when I think on't!"

"Why, husband, do you know how your lips tremble, and your eyes roll? What is the matter? Ichabod! you surely cannot mistrust the confidence of one who vowed at the altar to be faithful to you.—Come, unbosom yourself."

"May I rely on your fidelity?"

"Ichabod, you know you may."

"Well, then—we are both ruined!—undone!—I have committed murder!"

"Murder!"

"Yes, murder!—and have buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!"

"Oh! awful! Ichabod. Committed murder!—Then indeed we are ruined, and children with us!"

Ichabod left the room, and Dorothy hurried off to a neighbor's.

Mrs. Prattle observed a great change in Dorothy's countenance, and in her general appearance, so great as to induce her to inquire into the cause of it.

"Oh! Mrs. Prattle, said Dorothy, I am the most miserable of women! I am ruined forever!"

"Mercy! Dorothy, how gloomy and distressed you look! What has turned up to make you appear so dejected? Why, how you sigh! woman. Tell me the cause."

"I wish I might, Mrs. Prattle; but the occasion of my unhappiness is a secret which I am not permitted to divulge."

"Oh! you may tell me, Dorothy—I shall never mention it again to any one."

"Will you promise never to reveal it to any person living?"

"You know, Dorothy, I never tell secrets."

"Well, Mrs. Prattle—I scarcely dare say it, my husband has committed murder, and buried him at the foot of a tree in the orchard!—he told me of it himself. For heaven's sake, don't name it to any one!"

"Murder! Your husband committed murder! Indeed, indeed, Dorothy, you have reason to think yourself ruined! Poor thing, I pity you to my heart!"

Dorothy went home weeping and wringing her hands; and Mrs Prattle, leaving her dough half-kneaded, and her infant crying in the cradle, hastened to hold a tete-a-tete with Mrs. Tellall. Soon after this last conversation was ended, the report of Ichabod's having committed murder became general, and the disclosure of the fact was traced to his wife Dorothy. Process was immediately issued against him by a magistrate, before whom, and in the presence of a multitude of anxious spectators, he gave the following explanation, and plead guilty to the charge of murder. "My object," said Ichabod, "in the course I have pursued, was to test my wife's capability of keeping a secret—I have committed murder inasmuch as I killed a toad, and buried it at the foot of a tree in my own orchard. Of how far my wife is capable of keeping a secret, has been sufficiently proved; and with respect to the murder, those who feel an interest in it, are at liberty to inspect the body."

GOD HELP THE POOR.

God help the Poor, this bitter night,
God help the wretched Poor,
Who sit in darkness, rags and blight,
Bereft of warmth, of food, of light;
Oh, Father, help the Poor!

God help the Poor, this bitter day,
God help the abject Poor,
When human love sheds not one ray,
To drive bleak want and cold away,
Or eke their scanty store.

God help the Poor this bitter morn,
God help the famished Poor,
See childhood's gaunt and shivering form,
Essay in vain old age to warm,
Crouched the cold hearthstone o'er.

God help the Poor in this torn land,
Yes, God has helped the Poor,
See, affluence spreads her generous hand,
And with some genial Fairy's wand,
Tints all the picture o'er.

The glowing embers, warm and red,
Shine through the broken door,
The naked board with plenty spread,
Thick garments pile the ragged bed,
Yes, God has helped the Poor.

Oh, man, with more than comfort blessed,
Give from thy liberal store;
So shalt thou know a heart at rest,
Sweet the wife's kiss, the child's caress,
For thou hast helped the Poor.

Oh, woman, ray divine from heaven,
Give from thy lesser store;
To thee is every good work given,
Strive as thou never yet has striven,
And help the suffering Poor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE—SATURDAY FEB. 20, 1864.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION ROOM, one good plantation Horse, one elegant Gold Watch, a perfect time piece; one silver ditto; genuine Rio Coffee and prime Brown Sugar, in quantities to suit families. A great variety of Hardware, Files, &c; also, will be hired out for the balance of the year a likely girl, 18 years old.

Feb 20-1t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auct.

ESTRAYED,

A SMALL CLAYBANK OR CREAM COLORED Horse, about five years old, with saddle pretty well worn. No bridle on. He is sprightly, and has rather a strangely colored, noticable eye; heavy mane and short tail. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Standard office.

Feb 20-tf

FOR SALE.

28 SHARES OF CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK AND North Carolina State Bonds.

W. H. JONES.

Feb 20-3t*

TO BOYS.

TWO OR THREE INTELLIGENT WHITE BOYS can find profitable employment, by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

Feb 20

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLING House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings.

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with a Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, and may really turn out one of the best in the State. There is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rockey river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid farm for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Windsor, N. C.

Feb 3-1m

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

Jan 13-tf

CIRCULAR.

C. S. NITRE AND MINING DIS'T NO. 5, N. C.,
Greensboro', Feb. 16th, 1864.

IN ORDER TO CHECK THE INJURIOUS INFLUence of rumors now in extensive circulation, *that the Government is dissatisfied with the mode of obtaining salt petre through conscript labor in this State, and that all the works are to be discontinued*, I take occasion to publish, for the information of all concerned, the subjoined General Orders, by which it appears that as late as the 9th inst. the War Department reiterates its cordial support to the system.

Justice is due to my contractors in stating that, with few exceptions, they have generally made satisfactory returns. Some have exceeded their engagements.

Those who have been deterred from repairing and extending their works, or moving to new and richer deposits by discouraging reports and other disheartening causes, are now assured that there is no danger of their men being interrupted, or their contracts annulled so long as they act up to the requirements of their details, and give satisfactory proof of their fidelity and usefulness.

The power for impressing nitrous earth, found under old houses, is set forth by General Order No. 66, but, to the credit of the enlightened patriotism of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, through which our operations have extended, I take pride and pleasure in stating that in but very few instances has there been any necessity for the enforcement of the order.

CHAS. R. BARNEY,
Sup't C. S. N. & M., Dist. No. 5, N. C.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Feb. 9th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 18.

I. APPLICATIONS FROM OFFICERS OF THE Nitre and Mining Corps for field service cannot now be considered. Workmen employed by them may be organized and armed for local defence, but their military orders must be subordinated to work as the leading aim and consideration, and second in importance to no other military service.

II. A limit (not yet reached,) to the number of able-bodied workmen to be assigned to this service, submitted by the chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been carefully considered and approved, and communicated to the Bureau of Conscription as a guide for action.

III. Military commanders will extend to the nitre and mining service, especially in districts exposed to the enemy, protection, aid and encouragement.

IV. General Orders No. 32, Series 63, forbids interference with the workmen or employees at mines, furnaces or nitre works, whether worked by the government or contractors.

These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 21st, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

I. PARAGRAPH V, GENERAL ORDERS 66, A. & I. G. O., Sept. 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers in the discharge of their duties, under the conscript or other acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the nitre and copper works or mines, or furnaces worked by government officers, or by contractors for the ordnance department, without first appraising and obtaining the consent of the superintendent or officer in charge, who will be held strictly responsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Sept. 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 66.

* * * * * * *

IV. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NITRE AND Mining Bureau, or such officers as he may designate, are authorized and required to impress for the government, any mineral mines or nitre caves or deposits required for the wants of the service, in all cases where such mines, caves or deposits are suffered to remain unworked, or which may be imperfectly worked by the owner or lessee. Compensation for ore, earth, buildings, timber, and all materials necessary for such work, thus taken and used, may be settled by private agreement, or by arbitration, under the direction of the Nitre and Mining Bureau.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

Feb 18-4t

$250 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER AT GRAham, N. C, on the 1st inst., my negro man LOUIS. He is black, thirty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has thick lips, and is inclined to be bald, has lost one of his front teeth and another leans outward. No doubt he will endeavor to reach Newbern, where he was raised. The above reward of two hundred and fifty dollars, will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

W. W. CLARK,
Graham, N. C.

Feb 10-tf

ATTEND TO THE HEAD.

SCOTT AND JIM TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN informing the public that they have had fitted up for them a first class Barber Establishment, at the Exchange Hotel, where they are prepared to cut or curl hair, champone, dye whiskers and moustache, shave, &c.

Scott, having an experience of six years with M. K. Cook, flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction.

Jim has had equal advantages in other places.

The shop will be kept clean and neat, and gentlemen may rely upon finding this a First Class Barber Shop.

Feb 17-1w SCOTT, & JIM.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT PROGRESS OFFICE.

Jan 19-tf

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31								31						
FEB'Y.		1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29							28	29	30	31			
MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
APRIL.						1	2	OCT'R.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
3d Cong. Dist.

Feb 1-3w

Office Southern Express Company,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 13th, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DElays by this Company in forwarding merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

A. P. C. BRYAN, Ag't.

Feb 16-1m

Office Southern Express Company,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 10th, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONcerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials, will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

JAS. SHUTER,
Sup't and Act'g Pres't.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 16-1m

$400 REWARD

FOR THE ARREST AND DELIVERY IN JAIL SO I can get them of my 2 men. WASHINGTON ROLAND, black, 6 feet high, 23 years old, has very high peaks in his forehead, weighs about 160 pounds and has a very small foot, wears No. 8 shoes, had on when he left homespun pants, Confederate jacket and a Yankee overcoat, he had also a black cloth suit, was bought in Richmond last June and was raised in Wilmington, N. C.—EDWARD, mulatto, near 6 feet high, about 21 years old, bowleged, had on ordinary homespun and blue jacket.—Both wear caps. The above named boys left the subscriber on the 28th January, and were seen at Christiansville on the 29th and had an opportunity of crossing the Roanoke river, and are supposed to be making their way to Wilmington or the Yankees.

B. C. WATKINS,
Hallsboro' P. O., Chesterfield, Co., Va.

Feb 16-5toaw

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Every person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 8, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Charlotte, N. C.

July

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	19 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	[illegible]7 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2d Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W P Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendent of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keves, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A. Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers Wm. C. Parker, H. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East—arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 1 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night

LEATHER TO EXCHANGE FOR HIDES.

I WILL GIVE LEATHER FOR GOOD DRY HIDES. Any person wishing to make the exchange can have the chance by calling on me at my Tannery or addressing me at Gibsonville, N. C.

Feb 15-2w D. P. FOUST.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x20 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen

DAILY PROGRESS.
RALEIGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1864.

Gen. Toombs.

The Richmond Press, generally cautious and discreet, sometimes loses sight of propriety in its passion for the *sensational*. For instance, in the case of Gen. Toombs a great fuss was made about nothing, and a string of manufactured charges against him was made the material for a sensation item for the Richmond press which will ring through the North to the injury of our cause. Toombs will be held up as a traitor to us and a convert to Lincoln; when really no such charges exist and no one in Georgia has ever suspected him of anything of the kind. And to show the weakness of human nature, one of the Virginia papers, as soon as the Richmond press preferred the charges, said that Toombs never would do—that he had always been unreliable, tricky, &c. All this has gone to the North and Toombs is held up there as a traitor to the Confederacy, when really he was only arrested for unofficer like conduct, for having interfered with the management of the railroad over which the regiment of State troops he was commanding was transported. All that was said about Toombs refusing to get a pass, his ejection from the cars, and the violent and treasonable speech made to a lot of soldiers and the unwashed populace, including the finely pointed story of the old woman, was manufactured out of the whole cloth.

Toombs acted very foolishly in attempting to interfere with the management of the railroad, and no doubt deserves the punishment he is receiving, but no man of ordinary intelligence supposes him disloyal, for he was on his way to Savannah at the head of a regiment raised to defend the place when he committed the indiscretion for which he was arrested.

We suppose the cock and bull story of the scene at Savannah was carried to Richmond by some "reliable gentlemen."

General Bragg.

"General Braxton Bragg is needed at present in this Department," says the Montgomery *Mail*, "and we take it the President could perform no more acceptable service than by assigning him to its supreme command. The late events in Mississippi, and the precarious position of Mobile, render it all important that this Department should have at its head the ablest commander at the disposal of the President. That man, beyond question, is General Bragg. Johnston cannot be spared from Georgia, Lee cannot be spared from Virginia, nor Beuregard from Charleston, but Bragg can be ordered from his temporary retirement to active service in a sphere where he is so much needed. Give us Bragg for this Department."

We suggested the same thing some time ago. We do not know of a better commander for the defence of Mobile than Gen. Bragg, and if he cannot be of more service somewhere else we trust the President will gratify the *Mail* and other admirers in Alabama by sending him there. The enemy are thought to be pressing upon Mobile, and the place, we fear, is about to be attacked. It is understood to be well fortified, however, and is defended by brave and heroic men, and we most sincerely trust that the citizens of Mobile may never suffer the fate of New Orleans.

Habeas Corpus.

The bill suspending *habeas corpus* has not yet reached us but from the telegram of Thursday night we are assured that it is suspended. This announcement will not surprise anybody for it was expected; and if any factionists or political mountebanks expect any outbreak, or disaffection in North Carolina as a result of this action of Congress they are vey much mistaken. North Carolina is a law abiding State, and her people obey the law because it is the law, and though their judgment may condemn this measure they will most cheerfully and willingly submit to the supposed necessity. Political blacklegs can make no capital out of this measure, for our people will be most obedient and submissive subjects.

We hope the toadies of the measure will reap their reward.

It is thought that the disposition in Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was excited by the condition of popular sentiment in a disaffected district of North Carolina.—*Georgia Paper.*

This is news to us. We don't know where the disloyal district referred to is, nor can it be found.—Every county in the State has furnished its quota of troops; and the people left at home are toiling day and night to feed and clothe them and keep them in the field. We have heard of disloyal districts in Western Virginia, in East Tennessee, in North Alabama, and in some portions of Cherokee or Western Georgia, but we know of no such district in North Carolina, nor is there such.

We have a few wandering, disappointed politicians, some of them of foreign and some of Northern birth, and yet others to the manor born, who are eternally swearing that the whole State is disloyal, but we who know that their madness is perfectly innocent pay no attention to their frenzied ranting. If we have disloyal persons they are to be found among those who are continually preferring charges against their neighbors.

RELIGIOUS.—We are more than rejoiced to see the deep religious feeling that pervades this community. Stirring revivals have taken place in several of the churches and many accessions have been made to the membership of the different congregations. The *Biblical Recorder* says:

"Three persons were baptized by Elder T. H. Pritchard last Sabbath in the Baptist church of this city. Nineteen persons have been baptized and two restored, making an addition to the church of twenty-one members, as the result of a recent series of meetings. About thirty-five professed faith in Christ, some of whom, who have not, will join the Baptist church, while others will connect themselves with Pedo-baptist churches."

Rev. Mr. Pritchard, formerly of Baltimore, Md., is officiating most acceptably to the Baptist congregation of this city, one of the largest and most influential in Raleigh. We can look for but little from the works of man, but can hope for much from the Lord of Hosts.

There is no true man in the whole South that would not [illegible] peace upon the terms set forth in the proclamation of Lincoln, and if no better terms are ever offered we have nothing to do but fight on from year to year until some unforeseen agency delivers us, or we are subjugated. Our people will welcome anything rather than a dishonorable submission, and the Yankees and their few allies scattered throughout the South know it. But does any peace sentiments uttered or moves made look to submission? We hope and believe not. The people of all the States want peace but they want such a peace as the impartial powers of the world will justify them in accepting. Some of the papers and public men of Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina have insisted and are insisting on some steps being taken to open negotiations with the North, but they all urge that their object is to co-operate with the peace party at the North to overthrow Abranam Lincoln and the miserable abolition party that placed him where he is. And if this could be done who can say that we would not be able to establish our independence upon the basis of separation.

We are assured that an immense majority of the people of Georgia are in favor of negotiation and State action, and yet no one will dare say the people of Georgia are traitors. What State has done more than she has to prosecute the war? What troops have fought more bravely than the Georgians?

And in Alabama, too, they talk about negotiations. Are the people of that State traitors? We will not believe it. They have shown on every battle-field from the first Manassas to Lookout mountain, as well as the Georgians and North Carolinians, by their bravery and indomitable heroism, that they desire the independence of the South above all things. But now, because they think that diplomacy as well as the sword should be employed, their loyalty is arraigned. Why do not people exercise more charity? As showing the feelings and sentiments of a portion of the people of Alabama, we copy the following article from the Selma *Reporter*:

"IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS—We publish this morning the resolutions, under the above caption, as introduced by Mr. Wright, of Georgia, in the Confederate House of Representatives, a few days since. These resolutions are, by far, the most important that have been submitted to the consideration of Congress, and if there be wisdom and forecast among those to whom is intrusted the destiny of the country, they will be surely adopted, at an early day, with a unanimity rarely witnessed in these days of disputation and useless wrangling. The idea that this gigantic and ferocious war can be brought to a close by fighting alone, is so transparently absurd, that the only wonder is that thinking men ever indulged such an illusion. Without invoking the arts of diplomacy, we might fight until doomsday and yet be no nearer a peace than at this moment. The preamble and resolutions are wholly unobjectionable, and though brief, they cover all the ground that is needful to be occupied by overtures of this description. We will treat with the enemy only on the basis of our recognition as independent States, and we will, therefore, not be humiliated, even though no good results should follow the passage of these resolutions through Congress. It should be our business and pride to hold aloft the olive branch to our implacable foe, and thus put ourselves in sympathy with the anti-war party at the North, thereby facilitating the overthrow of the Black Republican party."

And the *Reporter* of the 11th instant thus defines its position:

"We wish it distinctly understood that we yield precedence to no one in our devotion to the Confederacy and the principles upon which it is founded; but while we cherish a reasonable enthusiasm in these premises, we do not intend to be so far denuded of our "right mind" by any sort of "fiery frenzy" as to forego our privilege, as an honest and fearless journalist, in the outspoken advocacy of any measure which we believe truly contemplates the good of the country. In a free government, a blind adherence "to the powers that be," is not a test of loyalty, but is significant of both ignorance and knavery. We dislike to appear captious, and to avoid dangerous antagonism with our rulers, we have always been willing to waive minor differences; but in thus shaping our course, it is not hence to be inferred that we have not a mind of our own, or that we are subservient to any tribunal other than that of our own judgment and conscience.

We have indicated more than once that we are opposed to the continuance of this war one moment longer than it can be satisfactorily brought to a close, and to this end we mean to labor, irrespective of fear or favor. If there be those who are the victims of a furor which can be satisfied only with the outpouring of more blood, we envy not their principles, nor do we wish for their patronage. There has been enough suffering—enough widowhood and orphanage to satiate the vengeance of fiends. We say, then, let this accursed war be stopped. Let every means be employed that looks to the speedy inauguration of a blessed peace.

In pursuance of this policy, we declared in yesterday's issue that the preamble and resolutions introduced in Congress by Mr. Wright, of Georgia, should meet with a ready acceptance at the hands of our representatives. We reiterate the opinion that those resolutions are faultless in their spirit and purpose; and we now go further, and declare that unless they be acted upon, the men who shuffle them aside will be held to a fearful account by their constituency.—The people will fight always if it be necessary, but they will not have their wishes ignored in a matter of such vital interest to them. The war must be ended in some way. It is clear that neither section can "conquer a peace;" it must be done by diplomacy. This great fact is appreciated by the people, and they would have their representatives to rise to its acceptance in a spirit befitting the crisis through which we are passing; otherwise, they had better resign their seats and return to a more humble sphere of action.

Let us not be misunderstood. We hope for no peace with Lincoln, or with the Abolition party, but we do expect to negotiate for and receive the recognition of our independence when he shall have been ousted from power. Of this we have not the shadow of a doubt; but to insure a consummation so devoutly wished for, let us hesitate no longer to employ the only means that can ensure the realization. In the meantime, the clash of arms must needs go on, but it militates not against the humane spirit which should be in the ascendant despite the fury with which the contest may rage."

ROBBERIES.—Crossing the lines to the enemy is said to be attended with danger, especially to those who have money in their possession. We learn that a former resident of this place, (Mr. Fraps,) in attempting to get through by way of Murfreesborough, was robbed by a couple of men professing to belong to Col. Hinton's command, of $980 in gold, four gold watches, bank notes, &c. Col. Hinton is doing all in his power to detect the rogues. If detected, we have no doubt he will punish them severely. Mr. Fraps is an industrious mechanic, and has thus lost the result of the labor of many years. He had a

[For the Progress.]

Then and Now.

MR. EDITOR.—It has been asserted that there is no analogy between the present times and those of the old Revolution—that the proximity of the United States, her vast resources, and the improvements of the age, give her advantages in prosecuting the war against the South which England never had in that against the colonies. Let us see if that be so. True it is, the proximity of the United States is some advantage to her, but that advantage is not altogether upon her side. More than once have the armies of the Confederacy entered her territory and subjected her to tribute in the way of vast and important supplies. If England had to transport her troops 3,000 miles, she had ample means for so doing. Her maritime ascendency enabled her not only to transport them with facility, but enabled her also to concentrate them at unguarded points and gain important advantages before the American generals were in a condition to oppose them. With the Canadas as a permanent depot for supplies, and her Naval superiority, her facilities for prosecuting the war were as great as those of the United States.

Again, as to resources. It is an admitted fact, that in all the engagements between the British and Continental troops, the former greatly exceeded the latter, not only in numerical strength, but in military experience, discipline and equipment. The resources of England in munitions of war, clothing, and subsistence were exhaustless; while the Provinces were often in the utmost straits for the want of them. If the United States has astonished the world by the vast means she has brought to bear for our subjugation, they are not greater, comparatively, than those used by England against the Colonies. I say comparatively—for we must recollect that the present war is upon a much grander scale than that of '76. In the same ratio as the means employed by the United States exceed those that England made use of—in the same ratio, those of the South, in her defence, exceed those of the Colonies. As was the case then, so now—our enemies relied upon mercenary troops. As was the case then, so now—those mercenary troops quail in presence of the dauntless courage and noble bearing of the sons of freedom.

Again. If modern improvements have added to the facilities of warfare, they are as available to the South as to the North. For instance, Railroads may be considered the very chief of those improvements; and it will scarcely be denied, that they have been of more utility to the Confederacy, during the present war, than to our enemies. As a means of quickly concentrating our troops, and for the transportation of supplies, their services have been invaluable. For example, if the battles around Richmond General Lee was able in the course of a few days to mass a body of men sufficient to not only raise the seige of that place, but to make our enemies "double-quick it" for the defence of their own capitol. We thus see, that if the improvements of the age have added to the facilities of warfare, the South avails herself of them as well as the North.

There is one other analogy between the present period and that of '76, which though not entirely relevent to the purpose of this article, I will take occasion to advert to. Mr. Marshall, in his life of Washington, speaking of the endurance and patriotism of the women of the old Revolution, says: "Their conduct throughout the war was uniform. They shared with cheerfulness and gaiety the privations and sufferings to which the distress of the times exposed their country. In every stage of this severe trial, they displayed virtues which have not always been attributed to their sex, but which it is believed they will, on every occasion calculated to unfold them, be found to possess. With a ready acquiescence, with a firmness always cheerful, and a constancy never lamenting the sacrifices made, they not only yielded up all the elegancies, delicacies, and even conveniencies to be furnished by wealth and commerce, relying on their farms and on domestic industry for every article of food and raiment, but, consenting to share the produce of their own labor, they gave up without regret a considerable portion of the covering designed for their own families to supply the wants of the distressed soldiers, and heroically suppressed the involuntary sigh which the departure of their brothers, their sons, and their husbands for the camp, rended from their bosoms." In that picture we behold the mothers and daughters of the Southern Confederacy. Prompt, at the very commencement of the struggle, to raise their voice against submission and tyranny, their devotion and constancy to our cause have nerved the arm and inspired the heart of its noble defenders.

Thus, we see that there are many analogies between the present and the old revolutionary times. If then England, with all of her gigantic power and strength, was unable to subdue the colonies, can the North hope to succeed in the present contest against the South? Is the United States more powerful than was England in 1776? Most unquestionably not. On the other hand, does not the Confederacy possess tenfold the resources that the colonies had? And more than that, has she not the unity and singleness of purpose that the colonies had not? I say *unity*, for although we have among us croakers, faint-hearts, and it may be a few traitors, yet the great heart of the Confederacy echoes back the calls of honor and patriotism, and becomes larger and grander as dangers multiply. Let, then, the faint heart take courage. Let the croaker croak no more, and let the traitor, if such there be, put on sackcloth and ashes, and penitently bowing before his country's shrine, cry aloud, 'my native land! against thee I've sinned, and am no more worthy to be called thy son—accept this token of my shame and return to filial duty.' P.

Who Supports the Faro Banks of Richmond?

Now we could never see the difference between dealing faro and betting against it, for the "sport" could not deal unless he had patrons to "buck" against the game. No matter, therefore, on which side of the table a man sits, he is equally guilty, and if the man who deals is punished with stripes, so should be those who patronise the game.

It will be remembered that the Virginia Legislature recently passed a law to punish faro dealing with the whipping post, and that since that time there has been considerable commotion among the fraternity in Richmond. But as we said then we say now, the game could not live if there were no patrons, and those who habitually visit the gambling hells are quite as bad as those who keep them. Who are the men that support these establishments? Members of Congress, of the Legislature and army officers. Read the following from the *Enquirer* of Wednesday:

AFTER THEM WITH A SHARP STICK.—In consequence of information received by the Libby prison officials, an entry was yesterday effected in the rooms over Wayt & Mahoney's dentist establishment, on Main street, and a search commenced after sundry stray Yankee officers, including the notorious Streight. A large crowd assembled in the street, attracted by the report that there were Yankees in the building. None were found, as a matter of course. A ludicrous scene occurred in connection with the above raid. It appears that the rooms entered were used for "sporting purposes." At the moment the military guard made its appearance, a very interesting game of "Faro" was in progress, the ministering spirits in attendance on the "tiger" being, according to report, composed of about an equal admixture of Confederate and State Representatives, intermixed with a few Commissaries. As remarked, the game was inter-

were being pounced upon by the Mayor and his posse. A straight run was made for places of concealment by all; the laws promised licking to those caught in the act, adding increased fugaciousness to the devotees. Some got on the roof, and, as there were watchful eyes looking out for Streight, the cry spread like wildfire that the Yankees had taken to the house tops and were leaping from one to another to get out of the way. One "fellow citizen," discovering a Yankee in the person of the "dealer," who had ensconsed himself on the roof of a house, patriotically "blazed away" with a small pocket pistol, but the ball wounded nothing but the chimney of an adjacent tenement. "The tempest in a tea pot" finally quieted down, and the crowd slowly dispersed, badly sold. Nobody hurt.

THE YANKEE ARMY AT CHATTANOOGA.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, writing from Nashville, gives quite a sombre account of the condition of the Yankees at Chattanooga He says that the army there is shivering in torpor, and that fuel is so scarce in the camps that all the stumps in the valley have been chipped to the ground. This correspondent adds:

A scythe would not shave the grain from the field more closely than the axes of the soldiers the vast forests in Chattanooga Valley. Wood could be procured near Missionary Ridge, but we have actually no animals to draw it to camp. There is no forage at Chattanooga, and horses and mules are dying by scores. Lean and fragrile frames are stalking over the field and through the streets of the city as though a famine were abroad in the land. Dead horses and mules cumber the streets and alleys of the city, and their bodies are rotting in the plains around. Hundreds of animals turned out to pick subsistence in the field, have wandered outside our lines, and are now tottering over the old battle-field of Chickamauga, the neutral ground between the two armies. Until the railroad is completed to Chattanooga forage and supplies for the troops will be scant. The river is running with ice that will somewhat impede the boats.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

A FORTUNATE POLITICIAN.

Some old lady in the west of England, very deeply impressed with the importance of having tory principles ably championed, has bequeathed $200,000 to Mr. Disraeli, and also left him residuary legatee. She thus rewards him, because he is a leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition" in the House of Commons. Considering that he started in life without any wealth, except the possession of a very superior education; that he has been in Parliament for over a quarter of a century, without ever incurring any expenditure, for the joint cost of the contest for Shrewsbury, in 1841 was defrayed by his colleague, Mr Tomline; that his celebrity procured him an exemplary and well dowered wife, in the fashionable and clever widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis; that he has twice been Chancellor of the Exchequer, for which he enjoys a life pension of $10,000 per annum, and that he is a "Right Honorable," by virtue of being a Privy Councilor, it must be admitted that Mr. Disraeli is a very fortunate man. He has celebrity as an author, orator and a statesman, and now there falls into his lap such a shower of gold as fair Danæ would have been charmed to receive.

Other English publicists have been recipients of large individual generosity from the hands of their admirers. Thus, the Earl of Chatham (when plain William Pitt, in the reign of George II) had a legacy from Sarah, the famous Dowager, Duchess of Marlborough, amounting to $50 000, expresely as the codicil stated, "for having defended the laws of his country and endeavored to save it from ruin." Thus, also, in 1764, his patriotism gained him a very considerable estate, for Sir William Pynsent was so delighted with his character and conduct that disinheriting his own relatons, the enthusiastic Baronet bequeathed all his landed estates, valued at $25,000 per annum, to this same Pitt.

Thus the well known Horne Tooke, whose own property was very small, was made an independent man by the bequest of a valuable estate, out of the testator's satisfaction with his defense of liberal principles. Thus Henry Brougham received an intimation from some aged female West India proprietor, that she approved so much of his first work (on Colonial Policy) that she would set him down in her will as a legate to the sum of $50,000, but on her death, it was found that she had appended a codicil to the document, by which the bequest was revoked on the plea of dissatisfaction at the conduct of Brougham in advocating the abolition of slavery. Thus the late Lady Holland, a great patroness of rising young whigs, bequeathed $2,500 per annum to Lord John Russell, because he had introduced the Reform Bill of 1832. And thus, yet with a difference, Mr. Rowland Hill was enriched by a public subscription to reward him for having devised and carried the penny postage into operation, and Mr. Richard Cobden received some $270,000 from the public, to compensate him for his successful labors to repeal the Corn Laws, which made food dear. We do not say anything about the princely annuity which Ireland gave to Mr. O'Connell for fifteen years—because that payment enabled him to be "Member for all Ireland," relinquishing the high emoluments of his profession. The payment, which was liberal, was never grudged, and it is doubtful whether it ever did more than cover the great but inevitable expenses in which his position, as the representative of Ireland involved him.

Mr. Disraeli, with money in both pockets, will stand a more assured man than ever, in the House of Commons, where it is almost a certain crime to be poor. Opponents will no longer sneer at him as a penniless adventurer, dependent on his wife, or as a pensioned patriot and parvenu. With forty thousand pounds at his banker's he is above reproach. We should not have the slightest objection to be the grateful recipient of even a fourth of that amount, our views being moderate.

GARDENING.—We clip the following sensible and well timed suggestions from the Atlanta *Southern Confederacy*, and as they are equally applicable to this locality, we hope that such of our citizens as have the ground wherein to plant, will turn their attention to the subject:

The season for gardening is rapidly approaching, and we hope every one that has an available foot of ground will make rapid haste to have it planted in vegetables of some sort, not only for their own use, but for the use of our soldiers, especially those who are in hospitals. It is a well-known fact that vegetables are earnestly craved by the soldiers, who are so confined to bread and beef rations that they almost detest the sight of either of them, and long for something fresh from the garden.

Then let every one plant all the potatoes, peas, beans, tomatoes, etc., that his ground will accommodate, and not only will their own living be greatly economised, but they will have it in their power to furnish many things to the soldier that would be real luxuries to them, while they would cost the grower only a little trouble.

Persons generally fail to have a just appreciation of the value of even a small patch of ground. We know that a very small patch, well cultivated, has often yielded more profit to the owner than many a farm of considerable dimensions. There is always a demand for vegetables of nearly all kinds, but at the present time that demand is extraordinary, and

needs, we merely meant to call their atten necessity of cultivating as many vegetables ble, in order that a generous supply may be for the hospitals. It is a well-known fa patients in hospitals confined to the usual rations, linger very long in their recovery, w who are so fortunate as to procure veget much more rapidly convalescent. Then g sick and wounded soldiers vegetables, and you will be giving him health and strength, ing the country in so far as sending men to t is concerned.

WAKE COUNTY.—At the present term of th of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nathan Ivey G. Whitaker, R. W. Seawell, W. H. Hood and Alford were elected the special Court for the year; Quentin Busbee, Esq., was elected Co licitor; John F. Hutchins, Esq., County Tru H. Briggs and M. T. Rogers renewed their Coroners of the County.

Constables: Raleigh District, No. 1, David Raleigh District, No. 2, Willie Sauls; House W. R. Perry; Laurel Creek, W. P. Broadwell Light, Thos. N. Ray; Panther Branch, Lynn Kitt's Creek, R. H. Slaighter; St. Matthews, Buffaloe; St. Mary's, W. J. Allen; St. Ma Alonzo Hodge; Cross Roads, T. C. Smith; Buck J. T. Judd; White Oak; G. A. Upchurch; B Creek, W. A. Jackson; Little River, C. M. H Buffaloe, E. B. Robinson; Lick Creek, R. J. Middle Creek, J. J. Jones; Crabtree, W. M. J New Hill, W. H. Bennett; Swift Creek, G Franklin; Carey, Alvin Betts; Mark's Creek, Rhodes; Beaver Creek, B. T. Hunter.

It was ordered that six per cent. coupon bo the County of Wake, payable ten years after d the amount of one hundred thousand dollar sued and sold for the benefit of the famil soldiers. It was also ordered that the due the County of Wake from the State, be p the hands of the executive committee for indig ilies, for distribution.—*Standard.*

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—Some one, wh does not appear, pitches into newspaper bo with a vigor which is no less just than refre Hear him:

A "borrower" is an unfinished being complete. There is a screw loose in his or He never comes to anything good, and is alw It is an old Scandinavian proverb that wishes to angle with and finally catch a ma sets him to borrowing; and it is a good proverb that "he that goes a borrowing, go rowing." The whole tribe of borrowers are mean, and the newspaper borrowers are the of the tribe. In this country newspapers are that every man can—and every decent m buy his own. It dirties and rumples a paper to dle it, and no man likes to have his foreig journal soiled by borrowers' hands. Sensible good papers like to preserve them in good c and in order to do this the papers must b smooth, clean and whole. No one likes to pr dirty, torn or rumpled paper, and one such m number spoils a whole—one number of a pape breaks the continuity of a volume. There gree of sentiment, too, about a favorite family paper. A man acquires an affection for it, a case of his wife and baby don't want anythi to meddle with it. Therefore, the newspap rower is a disturber of the peace and happ families; he is a pest, a nuisance and should manently disposed of in a suitable manner.

ANOTHER GONE.—We regret to announce the l of another blockade steamer. The Wilmington Jo nal of Wednesday says:

We regretted yesterday to hear of the loss of blockade running steamer Pet. Indeed, we m add that we were surprised, and so, we think, our people generally. The Pet, although slow been so uniformly fortunate, running in safely the swiftest steamers were lost or taken, that got to regard her as somehow exempt from th risks.

The Pet was taken off the coast above New on Monday night, we think. In the darkness she had got in such proximity to a blockader cape was impossible. A portion of her crew e and have got up to town. How large a por have not yet ascertained. The Bee steamer was in sight at the same time, and was also but came in safely.

PRETTY HANDS.—Delicate, beautiful hands Miss, how do you contrive to make your h pretty? And set on such rings, too, as if t attention that way. Let us feel of them. how soft and tender! Do you bake, Miss? N you make beds? No. Do you wash floors, an the pots and kettles? No. So we thought. at your mother's hands. Ain't you ashame that old lady kill herself outright, while you thing from daylight to dark, but keep the d your face and the flies from your hands. W you fit for? Will a man of common sense you for your delicate hands? Pretty fingers What are they good for, but to move over a pi to stick through gold rings? Like many of th things of earth, they are kept for show, and no more. For our part, we would rather see them out in actual service, and as tough as a conq conscience, than so tender that a fly's foot will m an impression upon them.

The Richmond papers say there are many Tra in that city, but for them certain papers in N Carolina have not a word of censure—we supp they think it all right provided they are filling th pockets with gold for running Jews and other sk through the lines—but they find much treas their own State to condemn. We want a univ revival, a good old-fashioned love feast, that spirit of charity may be revived.

Congress has adjourned, and we suppose the m bers will soon be coming home, provided the dealers of Richmond, to whom some of them been such good patrons, have left them eno will lend them enough "promises to pay" to their wash bills and get out of town. The Co is dead and may we never see its like again.

FOR SALE—COTTON, TOBACCO, AN LAND.

ONE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON WE stored on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; boxes manufactured tobacco medium and fine g hogsheads leaf tobacco, and 935 acres fine tob over one half in original growth, in Granville co These sales are open for 30 days.

R. A. JENKINS,
Williamsboro' N. C.
Feb 19-3t

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHA send a Special Agent to the Army of Norther Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this pla will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Dec 22 3m

PUBLIC SALE!!

FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE RE sidence of the subscriber, about four miles south Raleigh, and near the Macedonia Meeting House, on the 23d day of February,
Horses, Mules, Wagons, Harness for Horses and Mu 1 Single Horse Wagon or Carryall and Harness; Pl